
RECREATION STANDARDS AND COMMUNITY NEEDS ASSESSMENT

INTRODUCTION

The quantity and distribution of recreation land and facilities within a community or for a specific user group is determined by standards established by the recreation and park industry.

The National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), in their publication Recreation, Park and Open Space Standards and Guidelines, edited by R.A. Lancaster, defines recreation and park standards in this manner:

“Community recreation and park standards are the means by which an agency can express recreation and park goals and objectives in quantitative terms, which in turn, can be translated into spatial requirements for land and water resources. Through the budget, municipal ordinances, cooperative or joint public-private efforts, these standards are translated into a system for acquisition, development and management of recreation and park resources.”

The publication further describes the role standards have in establishing a baseline or minimum for the amount of land required for various types of park and recreation facilities. Additionally, standards correlate recreational needs into spatial requirements and provide justification for recreational expectations and needs.

The recreation needs of Asheville have been ascertained through public comment, an inventory of existing land and facilities, select interviews with recreation user groups, and a review of typical and generally accepted park, recreation, and open space standards. The national standards are a useful guide in determining minimum requirements, however the City of Asheville must establish its own standards in consideration of the expressed needs and the City’s economic, administrative, operational, and maintenance capabilities. Typically, standards are only one technique that is used to determine needs for programs, parkland, and facilities. This plan used additional techniques to identify the needs for the Asheville planning area. One of the methods included the use of public citizen input meetings, where citizens were asked to participate in the process of defining their needs. These meetings were held at different locations throughout the area to get as much public comment as possible. Additional meetings were held with special interest/focus groups and similar to the citizen-input meetings the groups identified their needs for review and comment at later public input meetings. Department staff was also involved during the process to solicit input from their perspective.

COMMUNITY INPUT NEEDS ASSESSMENT

Community needs for new recreation programs and park facilities were determined by using five separate assessment techniques: advisory team meetings, public involvement through community workshops, interest/focus group interviews, review of recreation standards, and a community survey. One of the most important aspects in preparing a comprehensive master

plan is the solicitation of public comment on the perceived recreation and park needs of the community. The input gathered from the community involvement process can then be cross-checked with the recreation standards and survey approaches.

It is imperative that a master plan be community-driven if it is to truly identify the unique recreation needs of the citizens it is to serve. Community input can identify both needs and priorities that surveys or standards cannot normally accomplish. Extensive efforts were made to involve as many citizens as possible in the planning process. Knowing that Asheville is composed of citizens who represent a wide range of recreational needs, the public involvement process was formatted in an effort to reach as many interested groups as possible throughout the community. Sixteen (16) separate meetings were held to discuss recreation and park issues with a variety of special interest or “focus” groups between October 2 and October 16, 1997. When possible the meetings with the groups were conducted at their “home” location. When this was not possible these meeting were held at city sites such as recreation centers. Each group focused on discussing its own special needs and interests. Members also contributed comments as individuals concerning issues or needs they felt were important to the entire community. Some of the interest groups for which meetings were organized can be categorized as follows:

- Adult Sports
- Alternative Transportation
- Business Community
- City Officials
- Co-Sponsored Groups
- Cultural Groups
- Environmental Groups
- Festivals
- Health Services
- Neighborhoods
- Other Recreation Providers
- Neighborhoods
- Schools
- Special Populations
- Youth Services
- Youth Sports

Each group was asked to identify at least 10 pressing or important issues pertaining to recreational services, programs, and facilities provided by the City of Asheville. The number of participants in the special interest group sessions ranged from 1 to as many as 25 people. Once all the special interest needs were identified, a series of four (4) communitywide public workshops were held between October 2 and October 16, 1997 at recreation centers throughout the City. Input statements from the special interest group meetings were displayed at the workshops and participants were given the opportunity to read the statements concerning the various needs of the community. In a democratic fashion, participants were then given the opportunity to support the statements that they had contributed. Approximately **(150)** citizens actively participated in these workshops, some of which represented the special interest groups that participated in the original meetings. An additional public information meeting was held on March 19, 1998 at the Asheville Civic Center to further solicit input and to discuss the findings of the report. In addition to the public workshop input, written statements from Asheville citizens or groups were received and incorporated into the public involvement process. Overall it is estimated that over **10,000** participants or members of organizations were represented within the collection of information throughout the process.

Community input information or statements presented at the workshops and special interest group meetings are summarized and organized into four categories. The categories are facility statements, program statements, policy statements, and funding statements. The following listed

comments have been consolidated from the meetings. The statements are grouped by the level of public interest showed at the meetings as interpreted and understood by the project team (Each community meeting and focus group interview was documented with meeting notes that summarize the need statements.). These statements were further verified by a citizen survey that was mailed to 3,500 residents in the area in December 1997. The survey was intended to assess attitudes and awareness of the APRD and identify additional services desired. The following represents a summary of the findings from the community input sessions for determining recreation needs.

Community Workshop and Focus Group Facility Statements

- Need greenway, bikeway, and pedestrian connections throughout the City to connect parks with neighborhoods and other uses like shopping and focal points.
- Recreation centers need to be larger to better provide for programs and accommodate more than one activity at a time (noise conflicts, over scheduling, etc.) may want to consolidate recreation centers at larger sites.
- Expand and renovate existing centers by providing air-conditioning, improving acoustics etc. to improve use. (Renovate Reid Center Auditorium and Montford Center's stage to better accommodate theatrical use.)
- Need a sports complex for tournaments to raise revenue, give relief to existing sites, and attract amateur athletic events. (Need fields and courts for practice for all sports.)
- Secure open space within the plan and provide passive parks.
- Need larger park sites. (Need a large community park.)
- Purchase property for expanding existing sites and new parks (various locations were identified).
- Provide a location(s) for skateboarding and inline skating.
- Need pools (indoor/outdoor) for all types of swimming (lap swimming, competition, leisure, therapy, and instruction).
- Improve and upgrade existing parks with new equipment and facilities. Improve and upgrade parking and other infrastructure at existing facilities (paving surfaces, drainage, and utilities).
- Need more playground equipment areas and tot lots for all ages including older children.
- Need safe and highly visible restrooms at all parks. (Downtown needs restrooms and drinking fountains.)
- Need to purchase more vehicles (passenger vans) for transportation of program participants.
- Develop facilities that will attract tourist interest but fit community needs. (Tourist dollars can support facilities.). The French Broad river is key to making greenway connections in the area and development along the river can become a recreational resource for the community and tourists. (Riverfront plan identifies facilities for the arts, recreation, and entertainment.)

- Develop an ice skating rink (indoor/outdoor).
- Use the old landfill for park development.
- Provide more picnic shelters.
- Provide a place for the arts with galleries, studios, meeting space, theatres, and offices for use by area groups. (Existing space/places are too expensive, and need “real theatres.”)
- The existing civic center does not work for smaller groups and some conventions. The City needs separate convention space.
- Create places in parks for pets/animals (“Dog Parks”) space at parks. Facilities could be set aside for this use and special rules would dictate allowable activities.

Community Workshop and Focus Group Program Statements

- Create joint ventures/partnerships to provide programs with other agencies, schools, departments, private providers, businesses, colleges, etc. Possibly be the facilitator for many of the coordinated efforts in the community, such as greenways, youth services, after school programs, etc.
- Improve coordination of City and County programs to limit duplication of service.
- Provide programs and activities with learning and educational objectives that develop critical thinking abilities, promote skill development, and well being.
- Provide improved transportation programs for activities.
- Improve safety and security program by hiring more rangers, using volunteers, and improving the park watch program.
- Create more volunteer programs to get the public involved, help with cost, and assist with expertise/instruction (For example, outdoor programming with private providers who “bank” instruction hours, etc.)
- More teen programs and “kids at risk” activities (meeting facilities, educational, arts, social, cultural). Place teenagers on recreation advisory councils, safety patrols, etc.
- Create more girls’ programs.
- Create APRD program coordinators/directors for outdoor recreation, tennis, and greenway/bikeway development (pedestrian/trail issues). Need to add staff for special events/festivals.
- Develop a public relations program to promote the benefits of recreation and change attitudes in the community to better support the activities of the Department. (Continue to review needs through community meetings, surveys, and outreach programs.)
- Eliminate programs that are high cost with low attendance.
- Expand programs and facilities for seniors and disabled people to meet national guidelines, in order to allow participation with families and the general public (main stream).
- Install recycling/environmental programs in parks.
- Promote running programs that are not competitive.

- Provide more diverse cultural programs at recreation centers, host multicultural, or international festivals.
- Provide access to a nurse or clinic programs at centers.
- Use recreation centers for social events to get people together and expand a network of volunteers.
- Provide further guidance and direction for Bele-Chere festival (need a revised long-term plan with vision). Restructure some of the events to be more family-oriented.
- Program intramural programs at schools.
- Package arts and crafts programs in shorter periods (short courses) to accommodate local participants similar to “Hands on Asheville.”

Community Workshop and Focus Group Policy Statements

- Improve what we have in place and make a commitment to maintaining existing and proposed facilities with adequate staff and equipment.
- Need to make park and public areas accessible from neighborhoods (sidewalks, bikeways, crossings, etc.). Make it policy to have parks accessible by pedestrian connections and other forms of public transportation.
- Combine the County and City Departments.
- Need to market and promote services as benefiting overall health and wellness and the informational program must be supported financially.
- Provide facilities as equitable as possible throughout the community.
- Keep fees low for seniors, low-income citizens, and kids.
- Make it policy to hire staff to meet the needs of the program. (grant writers, park rangers for security, special events coordinators, tennis facilitator, outdoor recreation coordinator, etc.)
- Providing open space and parks should support the land use plan and open space policies of the City. (County needs to get involved with providing open space through ordinances.)
- Pursue more public/private joint ventures to acquire resources and funding for property, facilities, and programs. (Need mechanism such as a non-profit organization.)
- Need to review the City policies for co-sponsorship of activities and events.
- Bring environmental awareness into parks and recreation (conservation, preservation, recycling, etc.).
- Preserve undeveloped land/open space in communities to prevent urban sprawl. Provide easily accessible “green space” for exercise and promoting health and wellness.
- The City needs to have a pedestrian and bikeway coordinator within the Planning and Engineering Departments.
- Make it policy to limit late night use of neighborhood parks.
- Don’t let Center City sites get lost in the shuffle when providing services for growing areas.

- Improve relations with schools and create more joint-use facilities and project development (i.e. Valley Springs project).
- Involve citizen and user group representatives in the design or renovation of any facilities (arts representative for arts facilities, etc.).

Community Workshop and Focus Group Funding Statements

- Explore local, state, and federal grants to fund park improvements (put in place a non-profit organization, if necessary).
- Develop public/private partnerships with schools and other agencies.
- Impose impact fees on development.
- Pursue bond referendums for facilities and park improvements (bond referendums will need to be all encompassing to attract support from all segments of the population).
- Consider a countywide recreation tax, special district tax, or limited use option tax for developing recreation facilities.
- Develop zoning or subdivision requirements for dedication of parkland under certain types of land uses.
- Host special events as fundraisers.
- Pursue a tourist tax for parks and programs in order to offset costs to residents.
- Coordinate maintenance and operations of parks with Public Works to share resources and help with overlapping services.
- Set up trust fund for maintenance.
- Use sweat equity or “work-in-kind” to fund, renovate, and improve facilities.
- Increase festivals such as Bele-Chere and First Night to increase revenue (may need to charge small user fees).

The consultants have assessed the following need statements through their analysis and review of existing facilities and programs offered by the Department. These statements are in addition to those made at interest/focus group meetings and public workshops, and in some cases identify observations made at these meetings. Statements are not listed in order of importance.

Consultant’s Facility Statements

- Recreation centers need to be updated to current national standards (i.e., air conditioning in gyms, more bright colors, open design to create a more positive atmosphere, etc.)
- Facilities’ disabled access need improvement.
- Official standards for site design and furnishings need to be developed (signage, color schemes, etc.) and maintenance standards need addressed.
- Greenways were the most noted facility at public meetings (as bikeways, and walkways).
- The most apparent need when visiting park sites was for additional community parkland.

- Outdoor courts and fields are heavily programmed and practice facilities are needed.
- Swimming facilities are not efficient and need to be planned for more entertaining and captivating activities.
- There is a perceived need for more specialized facilities such as sports complexes and centers to provide for tournaments and allow more fields and courts for open use/practice, etc. (Existing fields provide adequate service by location.)
- Change field/court dimensions to serve different segments of the population.
- Facilities need to be better linked via alternative transportation routes (greenway, bus, etc.).
- Playground equipment needs to be updated.
- Facilities need to be designed to accommodate programs versus programs fitting facilities.
- Open space/natural areas are ample throughout the planning area due to regional providers like the US Park Service and the State, but urban open space is needed. The rivers, French Broad and Swannanoa, are the best resources for finding open space in the area.

Consultant's Program Statements

- Utilize the 4-H camp near Swannanoa for more recreation activities (under used resource).
- Program standards for customer satisfaction needs to be established.
- Need to expand youth/teen programs at centers as core activity.
- The City in price under values programs.
- Fitness programs need expanding to include more cardiovascular and weight training opportunities.
- Need to provide written program standards with measurable performance outcomes.
- Need to track life cycle of programs (determine if the activity is emerging, growing, maturing, or declining).
- Need to set a core of programs for each recreation site. (Offerings don't have to be universal.)
- Need to consider corporate business events and programs (may help with Bele-Chere).
- Reevaluate traditional program sessions and create more short courses.
- Greater marketing effort needs to be made to identify and demonstrate improvement needs.
- Computerize the registration system to be customer friendly and accessible by the public as part of the community government initiative.
- Provide more information in marketing pieces about the benefits and value of the programs versus the features of the facility or program.

Consultant's Policy Statements

- Policies concerning hours of operation need to be reviewed. Need 90-100 hours a week to maximize use and create better revenue.
- Registration policies and procedures need to be reviewed to make more customer friendly (using phone, fax, or computer registration, and payment by credit card or debit card).
- Reorganize staffing to consolidate programming efforts into more demographic program areas versus traditional program areas.
- Policies and procedures for partnerships and sponsorships need to be developed to make sure they are equitable.
- Pricing policies need to be more consistent (resident/non-resident, activity value, etc.).
- Need to establish procedures for “benchmarking” performance standards, that holds staff to the desired results such as maintaining capacity use of programs and facilities, cost per participant, revenue to expense, customer satisfaction levels, partnerships developed, and volunteer hours utilized.
- Need an updated pricing policy.
- Develop an activity based costing program to track true cost of recreation programs and facilities. This will assist with making decisions on how to price services. (Can base price on a subsidy strategy and program type versus based on an entitlement strategy.)
- Establish a marketing strategy for the Department to highlight features, advantages, and benefits (FAB).
- Develop more partnerships with the community.

Consultant's Funding Statements

- The Department needs to create a designated revenue plan that looks at establishing a strategy to access all available earned income opportunities in the Asheville area.
- The City needs to establish an activity based costing system for direct and indirect cost and price service based on a subsidy strategy for each designated group or program.
- Pricing needs to be evaluated (currently pricing is under valued) to establish a tracking to select area to increase revenues but not limit use by those who can't afford the activity (i.e., safety net or scholarship).
- An updated benchmark analysis of program pricing is needed with other recreation suppliers to determine the level of elasticity in the market.
- More trend pricing is needed in the form of prime time, new prime time, seasonal, and off-season rates.
- Evaluate vending and concession management to increase and enhance revenues.
- Need to consider incorporating more contracted services and partnership development to decrease levels of maintenance and incorporate more capital investment.

- Program capacity levels throughout the City and County need to be tracked to ascertain how much of the market Asheville Parks and Recreation is controlling.
- A bond issue for enhancing existing facilities and building more multi-dimensional facilities and pools is needed to move the Department into the next century.
- Need to put a Park Foundation in place to create more corporate involvement and help generate more capital dollars for enhancing facilities.
- Need to establish an activity based costing model for park maintenance to compare true cost to the private sector and identify activities that can be contracted.
- Need to track cost per experience.

STATE AND NATIONAL TRENDS/ASSESSMENTS

Surveys designed to determine the demand for outdoor recreation have been conducted on a national and state level by the President's Commission on Americans Outdoors, National Sporting Goods Association, and the State of North Carolina.

The President's Commission Report indicated the following significant facts:

Top ten outdoor recreation activities nationwide:

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|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. Picnicking | 6. Playing sports |
| 2. Driving for pleasure | 7. Fishing |
| 3. Swimming | 8. Attending sport events |
| 4. Sightseeing | 9. Boating |
| 5. Walking for pleasure | 10. Bicycling |

Activities rapidly growing in popularity:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Canoeing | 5. Sailing |
| 2. Bicycling | 6. Hiking/backpacking |
| 3. Attending outdoor sports | 7. Walking for pleasure |
| 4. Camping, all types | 8. Water skiing |

The local levels (municipalities and counties) of the nation are providing 39% of the public recreation opportunities.

The National Sporting Goods Association (NSGA) conducts an annual study of Sports Participation. The 1996 survey listed the following activities per million participants. A participant is defined as someone seven years of age or older who participates in a sport more than once within a year for all sports except aerobic exercising, bicycle riding, calisthenics, exercise walking, exercising with equipment, running/jogging, and swimming. For these seven fitness sports, participation is defined as six times or more during the year.

NSGA 1996 Sports Participation Study (in millions)

1. Exercise walking (73.3)
2. Swimming (60.2)
3. Bicycle Riding (53.3)
4. Exercise with equipment (47.8)
5. Fishing (45.6)
6. Camping (44.7)
7. Bowling (42.9)
8. Billards Pool (34.5)
9. Basketball (33.3)
10. Boating (motor/power) (28.8)

11. Hiking (26.5)
12. Roller skating (in-line) (25.5)
13. Aerobic Exercising (24.1)
14. Golf (23.1)
15. Running/jogging (22.2)
16. Dart throwing (21.3)
17. Baseball (19.9)
18. Hunting with firearms (19.3)
19. Volleyball (18.5)
20. Target shooting (15.7)

The North Carolina Outdoor Recreation Survey conducted in 1989 provided an indication on the most popular outdoor recreation activities in the State. The most popular outdoor recreation activities in North Carolina are:

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Walking for pleasure | 6. Swimming |
| 2. Driving for pleasure | 7. Visiting natural areas |
| 3. Viewing scenery | 8. Picnicking |
| 4. Beach activities | 9. Attending sports events |
| 5. Visiting historical sites | 10. Visiting zoos |

PARK CLASSIFICATIONS AND LAND REQUIREMENTS

The Master Plan preparation process includes reviewing recreation standards developed by organizations including the National Recreation and Park Association (NRPA), the North Carolina Department of Environment Health and Natural Resources (NCDEHNR), and the master plans for counties of similar size. In addition, specific characteristics such as local natural resources, economic conditions, land use availability, cultural preferences, and community needs contribute to the formation of the City's recreation standards.

The recommended standards for park classifications and land area requirements are described below and itemized in Table 4-1. The park classifications conform to one of three general categories: places for active

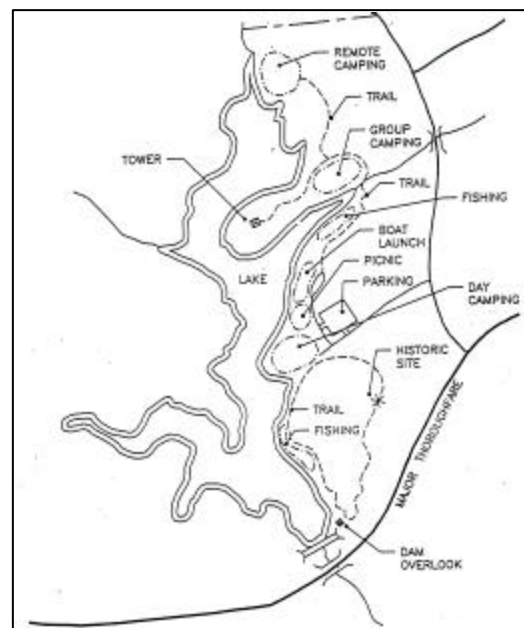


Exhibit 4-1—Regional Park

recreation, resource-oriented areas, and specialized facilities. Space requirements, typical facilities and programs, and unique environmental features further define the park types.

Regional Park

A regional park serves several communities or a multi-county region within a one hour driving distance. Approximately 10 acres per 1,000 population is served and the park is generally 1,000 acres or more. A regional park is an area of natural ornamental quality that provides diverse and unique natural resources for nature-oriented outdoor recreation such as nature viewing and study, wildlife habitat conservation, hiking, camping, canoeing, and fishing. Usually 80% of the land is reserved for conservation and natural resource management with less than 20% of the site developed for active recreation. Active recreation areas consist of play areas and open fields for informal use and can include specialized activities like golf, boating, hiking, lodging, and a conference center. It is common for these types of parks to become specialized in their offerings to the public. Many regional parks can be considered a “destination park.” Typical regional parks in the area are the Blue Ridge Parkway, Pisgah National Forest, and Mt. Mitchell State Park. Exhibit 4-1 illustrates a typical regional park.

District Park

A district park provides more diverse recreational opportunities than the regional park, yet on a smaller scale. Similar to a regional park, a district park emphasizes passive recreational opportunities, but it also includes active recreational facilities. A district park is easily accessible by the population it serves and maintains a 5 mile service radius. The park contains a minimum of 5 acres per 1,000 population and should be 200-400 acres in size. However, district parks in Asheville typically range from 75-360 acres.

District parks normally include an indoor recreation building or an interpretive center that reflects the character of the park. Active recreational facilities located in a district park include active play areas, ballfields, hard surface courts, golfing, swimming, boating, multi-purpose play fields, picnic facilities, and various types of trails. Many district parks are specialized in their offerings to the public and draw participants from throughout the community. A typical district park located within the planning area is Recreation Park and Lake Julian Park. Exhibit 4-2 illustrates a typical district park.

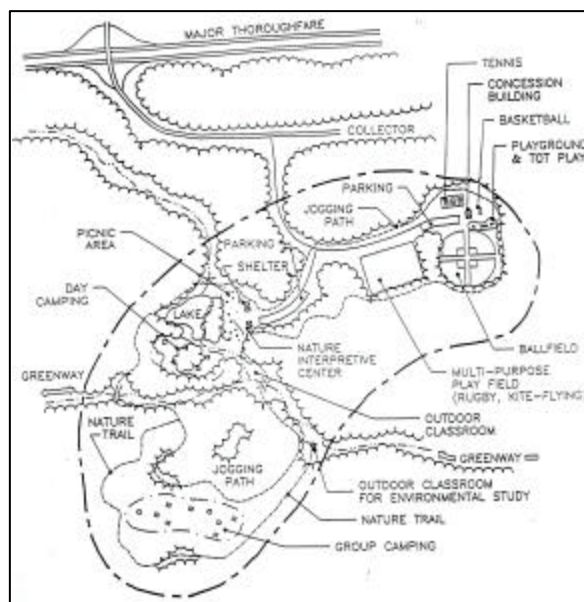


Exhibit 4- 2—District Park



Exhibit 4- 3—Community Park

Community Park

Community parks are easily accessible to a single or several neighborhoods depending on local needs and the population distribution at the time it was developed. When possible, the park may be developed adjacent to a middle or elementary school. A community park provides recreational opportunities for the entire family and contains areas suited for intense recreational purposes such as a recreation center building, athletic fields, swimming, tennis, and walking/jogging trails. The park may also have a recreation center and/or have areas of natural quality for outdoor recreation such as viewing, sitting, and picnicking.

Community parks have an average service area of 2 miles and require a minimum of 3 acres per 1,000 population served and should be between 16 and 75 acres (typically 40 acres). The size is

variable to the type of facilities located within the park. Exhibit 4-3 illustrates a typical community park. Municipal governments usually provide community parks and an example of this type of park in Asheville is Ray L. Kisiah Park.

Neighborhood Park

A neighborhood park is designed to serve a population of up to 5,000, but in many instances may serve more. The park requires 3 acres per 1,000 population served and should be between 5-15 acres, however many times they are smaller. Neighborhood parks are typically characterized by family oriented recreational activities such as court games, crafts, playground apparatus, picnicking, and space for quiet/passive activities.

The service radius for a neighborhood park is ½ mile and is easily accessible to the neighborhood population through safe walking and biking access. Parking may or may not be required. Where feasible, the activity use areas are divided equally between quiet/passive activities and active play areas. This type of park may be developed as a school/park or neighborhood center facility. Exhibit 4-4 illustrates a typical neighborhood park. Municipal governments normally provide neighborhood parks and an example of this type of park in Asheville is Montford Park.

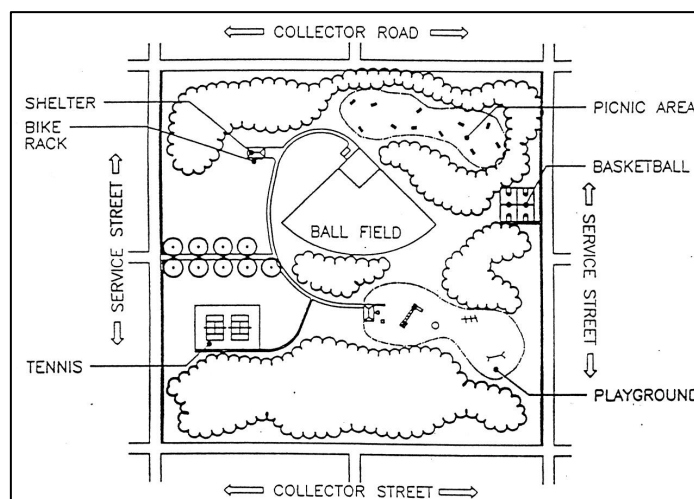


Exhibit 4- 4—Neighborhood Park

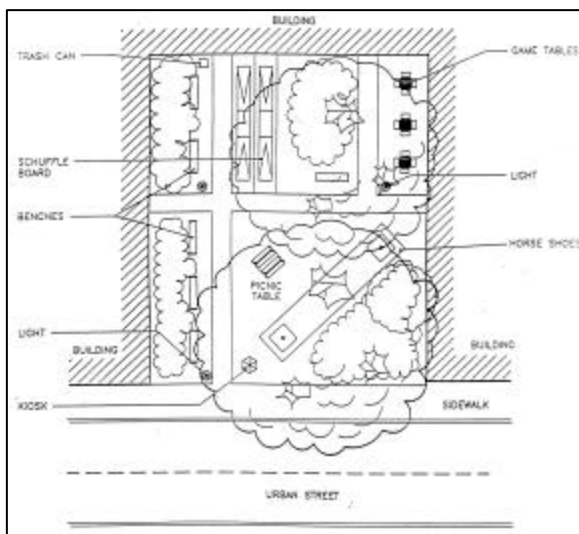


Exhibit 4- 5—Mini Park

Mini Park

Mini parks are characterized by their relatively small size (approximately 1-4 acre) and specialized facilities to serve a specific segment of the population (i.e., tot lots or senior citizens). This park is typically located within close proximity to more densely populated neighborhoods such as apartment complexes, townhouse developments, and housing for the elderly. The service area for a mini park is less than ¼ mile. Exhibit 4-5 illustrates a typical mini park. Mini parks are normally provided by municipal governments if they are to occur. Examples of a mini park in Asheville are Pritchard Park and Anne Patton Joyce Park.

Greenway/Linear Park

A greenway park is an area developed for one or more varying modes of recreational travel such as hiking and biking. Often times the greenway park will be developed to connect recreational facilities as well as schools and residential neighborhoods.

The acreage and service area of a greenway park is variable and subject to existing natural and man-made features, the existence of public right-of-way, and the public demand for this type of park. In some cases, a greenway park is developed within a large land area designated for protection and management of the natural environment, with the recreational use as a secondary objective. Exhibit 4-6 illustrates a typical greenway park. All levels of government provide these parks. (recommendations for greenways will be made by a separate Greenways Master Plan being performed by the Asheville Planning Department with assistance from the Trust for Public Land)

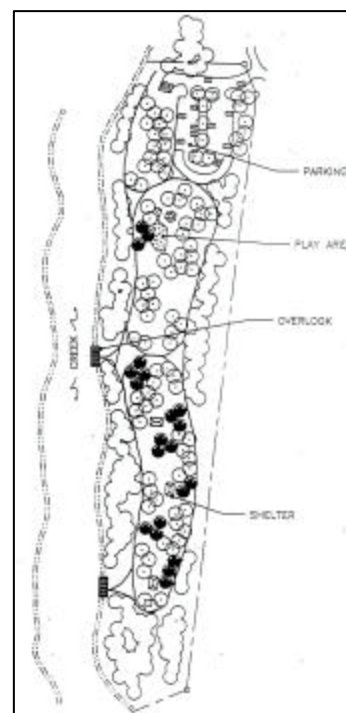


Exhibit 4- 6—Greenway/Linear Park

Special Sites or Facilities

The unique or special areas are park types that exist to enhance or utilize a special man-made or natural feature. They can include beaches, aquatic facilities, museums, golf facilities, parkways, historical sites, sites of archeological significance, arboretums, conservation easements, flood plains, river access, etc. Minimum standards relating to acreage or population have not been established by the park and recreation industry for this category. A size that is sufficient to protect and interpret the resource while providing optimum use is considered desirable for special sites that are natural in character. Other specialized facilities require space sufficient to accommodate the program planned for the site. All levels of government provide special use parks.

EVALUATION OF PARK LAND NEEDS

The minimum park land requirement (in acres) for the total population of the Asheville planning area is provided in Table 4-1. The acreage requirement is based upon the population ratio method (acres of park land per 1,000 population) established for each park classification.

The types of parks that will be needed by the end of the planning period (2015) are based upon the acreage standards provided in Table 4-1. They include regional parks, district parks, community parks, neighborhood parks, mini park/tot lots, linear park/special use, and open space areas. The recommended total acreage for regional parks by the end of the planning period is 1,094 acres. This recommended acreage requires 1 regional park by 2015. Recommended district park acreage for 2015 is 547, or approximately 3 district parks. Recommended community park acreage for 2015 is 328 or approximately 4-8 community parks. The recommended total acreage for neighborhood parks by the end of the planning period is 219 acres. This recommended acreage requires a total of 22 neighborhood parks by 2015. Recommended mini park/tot lots acreage for 2015 is 27.4 acres or approximately 27-28 mini parks/tot lots.

Additional acreage needed by the end of the planning period (2015) is summarized by park type as follows:

Land Needs for 2015

- Regional Park Land—existing acreage is adequate
- District Park Land—need approximately 109 acres
- Community Park Land—need approximately 189 acres
- Neighborhood Park Land—need approximately 79.6 acres
- Mini Park/Tot Lots Land— existing acreage is adequate

OPEN SPACE

While it is feasible and appropriate to adopt population-based standards for parkland and facilities, it is not quite as clear to calculate open space standards. Perhaps the most appropriate

standard is a determination by the community that certain open space areas are necessary to protect perceived significant natural areas.

Public open space is defined as any land acquired for the purpose of keeping it in a permanent undeveloped state. The functions of such land include: a) protection of drainage areas for water supplies (watersheds); b) protection of areas that are particularly well suited for growing crops (farmland preservation); c) protection of attractive waterways (wild and scenic rivers); d) preservation of spaces between communities to prevent urban sprawl (greenbelts); e) protection of wildlife habitat (sanctuaries); f) protection of approach and take-off areas near airports (clear zones); and g) protection of undevelopable land (landfills). While these are some of the more common open space functions, many others exist. The majority of open space in the Asheville planning area is comprised of publicly owned property, National Forest, Blue Ridge Parkway, privately held land (Biltmore Estate), watershed land, and steep sloping areas. The City owns approximately 500 acres of open land throughout the planning area and some of this property is planned for development.

FACILITY STANDARDS

Minimum standards for recreational facilities (i.e., ball fields, courts, outdoor areas, etc.) have been developed for Asheville in accordance with industry guidelines established by the NRPA (National Recreation and Park Association) and the NCDEHNR (North Carolina Department of Environment Health and Natural Resources). Table 4-3 “Standards for Public Facilities” identifies the minimum recreation facility standards that may be used to compare Asheville with other public entities in North Carolina and the United States.

EVALUATION OF FACILITY NEEDS

The number of public facilities needed in Asheville through the planning period (1997-2015) are identified in Table 4-4 “Public Recreation Facilities Needs Analysis.” Based upon the standards, immediate needs for additional facilities include:

- (3) Soccer fields
- (14) Volleyball courts
- (6) Racquetball courts
- (18) Shuffleboard courts
- (11) Horseshoe pits/areas
- (469) Picnic tables
- (21) Picnic shelters
- (46) Playgrounds
- (19) miles of fitness/jogging
- (1) Ice skating
- (2) Amphitheaters
- (2) Recreation centers w/o gyms
- (1) Swimming pools
- (3) Golf course
- (44) miles of bike trails/routes

Through the year 2015 the facility needs increase to the following totals:

- (5) Soccer fields
- (16) Volleyball courts
- (7) Racquetball courts
- (20) Shuffleboard courts
- (13) Horseshoe pits/areas
- (559) Picnic tables

-
- (25) Picnic shelters
 - (46) Playgrounds
 - (22) miles of fitness/jogging
 - (1) Ice skating
 - (2) Amphitheaters
 - (3) Recreation centers w/o gyms
 - (1) Swimming pools
 - (3) Golf course
 - (48) miles of bike trails/routes

Table 4-1
City of Asheville Park and Land Area Requirements

Park Type Standard	Acres/1000 Population	Acres	Population Served	Service Area
Regional Park				
National	10	1000	Sev. Communities	1 hr. drive
State	20	1000	Sev. Communities	1 hr. drive
Recommended	10	1000	50,000-100,000	50 mi. radius
District Park				
National	5-10	200	Sev. Communities	1 hr. drive
State	10	200	Sev. Communities	15-20 mi. radius
Recommended	5	76-200	10,000-50,000	5 mi. radius
Community Park				
National	5-8	25+	Sev. Neigh.	1-2 mile radius
State	8	25+	20,000	1-3 mile radius
Recommended	3	25+	5,000-15,000	2 mile radius
Neighborhood Park				
National				
State	1-2	15+	5,000	¼-½ mile
Recommended	2	6-8	4,000	¼-½ mile
	2	5-15	5,000	½ mile
Mini Park/Tot Lots				
National	.25-.50	1	Adjacent Neigh.	¼ mile
State	-	-	-	-
Recommended	.25	1	Adjacent Neigh.	¼ mile
Greenway/Linear Park & Special Use				
National	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies
State	30	Varies	Varies	Varies
Recommended	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies
Open Space				
National	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies
State	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies
Recommended	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies

**TABLE 4-2
CITY OF ASHEVILLE PLANNING AREA
TOTAL PARK SITES AND ACREAGE REQUIREMENTS**

PARK TYPE	PLANNING AREA Year/Population and Requirements					
	1996 (98,202)	2000 (100,382)	2005 (103,098)	2010 (106,155)	2015 (109,417)	Existing
Regional Parks* +1000 acre park (10 Ac/1000)	982 acres <i>1 sites</i>	1004 acres <i>1 sites</i>	1031 <i>1 sites</i>	1062 acres <i>1 sites</i>	1094 acres <i>1 sites</i>	+12000acres ¹ <i>4 sites</i>
District Parks* 76-400 acre park (5 Ac/1000)	491 acres <i>2-3 sites</i>	502 acres <i>2-3 sites</i>	515 acres <i>3 sites</i>	531 acres <i>3 sites</i>	547 acres <i>3 sites</i>	437.5 acres ² <i>2 sites²</i>
Community Parks +15-75 acre park (3 Ac/1000)	295 acres <i>4-7 sites</i>	301 acres <i>4-7 sites</i>	309 acres <i>4-8 sites</i>	318 acres <i>4-8 sites</i>	328 acres <i>4-8 sites</i>	139.3 acres ³ <i>8 sites³</i>
Neighborhood Parks 5-15 acre park (2 Ac/1000)	196 acres <i>20 sites</i>	201 acres <i>20 sites</i>	206 acres <i>21 sites</i>	212 acres <i>21 sites</i>	219 acres <i>22 sites</i>	139.4 acres ⁴ <i>30 sites⁴</i>
Mini Parks 1-4 acre park (.25 Ac/1000)	24.5 acres <i>24-25 sites</i>	25.1 acres <i>25 sites</i>	25.8 acres <i>26 sites</i>	26.5 acres <i>26-27 sites</i>	27.4 acres <i>27-28 sites</i>	32.9 acres ⁵ <i>22 sites⁵</i>
Greenway/Linear Parks & Special Use (no std.)	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Acres
Open Space (no std.)	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Varies	Acres

* The acreage shown for Regional Parks and District Parks denotes Asheville's planning area share for this type of park whether provided by the city, another municipality, state or other governmental body

¹ Regional Parks = Blue Ridge Parkway (+/- 5,000), Mt. Mitchell (+/- 1,700), Pisgah National Forest (+/- 5,000) lands provide regional park service for the area. (each park's service area encompasses the Asheville planning area)

² District Parks = Lake Julian Park (360.0), Recreation Park (77.5)

³ Community parks listed include Ray L. Kisiah Park (37.1), Shiloh Park (7.0), Skyland Recreation Center Parkland (20.0), Murphy-Oakley Park (7.7), Enka Middle School (9.0), Livingston Street Park (32.0), Montford Complex (14.0), Aston Park (12.5)

⁴ Neighborhood Parks listed include Weaver (6.6), Ira B. Jones Elementary (1.0), Claxton Elementary (1.0), T.C. Roberson High School (4.4), Valley Springs Middle School (9.3), William W. Estes Elementary (3.2), Glen Arden Elementary (6.7), East Asheville Center Parkland (3.0), Charlie Bullman Park (6.0), Charles C. Bell Elementary (3.8), Haw Creek Elementary (4.5), Oakley Elementary (3.0), Roger Farmer Mem. Park (11.0), Malvern Hills Pool/Park (8.4), West Asheville Park (8.6), Hall Fletcher Elementary (3.4), Vance Elementary (4.0), Avery Elementary (3.0), Emma Elementary (3.5), Johnston Elementary (3.8), Sand Hill- Venable Elementary (5.0), Kenilworth Park (3.0), Martin Luther King, Jr. Park (3.4), Montford Park (4.1), Mountainside Park (3.0), Walton Street Park (4.8), Asheville High School (2.5), Asheville Middle School (8.0), Dickson Elementary (4.0), Randolph Elementary (3.4)

⁵ Mini-Parks include Grove Park (2.9), Ann Patton Joyce Park (2.0), Asheville Terrace (1.0), Burton Street Center Parkland (2.3), West Asheville Center Parkland (1.2), Deaverview Apt's (1.0), Pisgah View Apt's (1.0), Woodbridge Apt's (1.0), W.C. Reid Center Parkland (3.5), Stephens-Lee Center Parkland (3.3), Lakewood Park (0.3), Magnolia Park (0.9), Meadow Park (0.75), City/County Plaza (4.7), Pack Square (1.0), Pritchard Park (0.3), Thomas Wolfe Plaza (0.3), Hillcrest Apt.'s (1.0), Klondyke Apt.'s (1.0), Erskin-Walton Apt.'s (0.5), Mountainside Apt.'s (1.0), Lee Walker Apt.'s (1.0)

PARK TYPE	Table 4-2.1 NORTH DISTRICT Year/Population and Requirements					
	1996 (15,303)	2000 (15,879)	2005 (16,578)	2010 (17,307)	2015 (18,609)	Existing
Regional Parks* +1000 acre park (10 Ac/1000)	153 acres N/A	159 acres N/A	166 acres N/A	173 acres N/A	186 acres N/A	± 350 ¹ 1
District Parks* 76-400 acre park (5 Ac/1000)	77 acres 0-1 site	79 acres 0-1 site	83 acres 0-1 site	87 acres 0-1 site	93 acres 0-1 site	N/A ² N/A
Community Parks +25 acre park (3 Ac/1000)	46 acres 1-2 sites	48 acres 1-2 sites	50 acres 1-2 sites	52 acres 1-2 sites	56 acres 1-2 sites	0 ³ 0 sites
Neighborhood Parks 5-15 acre park (2 Ac/1000)	31 acres 2-3 sites	32 acres 2-3 sites	33 acres 2-3 sites	35 acres 3-4 sites	37 acres 3-4 sites	8.6 acres ⁴ 3 sites
Mini Parks/Tot Lots 1 acre park (.25 Ac/1000)	3.8 acres 4 sites	4.0 acres 4 sites	4.1 acres 4 sites	4.3 acres 4 sites	4.6 acres 5 sites	2.9 acres ⁵ 1 sites
Greenway/Linear Parks & Special Use (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	± 60 acres 4 sites
Open Space (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	4.5 acres 4 sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The acreage shown for Regional Parks and District Parks denotes Asheville's planning area share for these types of parks whether provided by the city, another municipality, state or other governmental body <p>¹ Regional Parks = Blue Ridge Parkway. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>² No district parks are within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>³ No community parks are within the district.</p> <p>⁴ Neighborhood Parks = Weaver (6.6), Ira B. Jones Elementary (1.0), Claxton Elementary (1.0)</p> <p>⁵ Mini Parks/Tot Lots = Grove Park (2.9)</p> <p>⁶ Linear or Special Use Parks = Glenn's Creek Greenway (2.0), UNC Botanical Gardens (10.0), UNC-Asheville (17.9), Beaver Lake Bird Sanctuary (30.1)</p> <p>⁷ Open Space = Griffing Boulevard Rose Garden (0.8), Albemarle Park (0.5), Sunset Park (3.0), Larchmont Park (0.2)</p> <p>•Rec. Ctrs. (1 site) = North Asheville</p>						

PARK TYPE	Table 4-2.2 SOUTH DISTRICT Year/Population and Requirements					
	1996 (19,906)	2000 (21,915)	2005 (24,325)	2010 (27,001)	2015 (29,271)	Existing
Regional Parks* +1000 acre park (10 Ac/1000)	199 acres N/A	219 acres N/A	243 acres N/A	270 acres N/A	293 acres N/A	+1000 acres ¹ 1 site
District Parks* 76-400 acre park (5 Ac/1000)	100 acres 0-1 site	110 acres 0-1 site	122 acres 0-1 site	135 acres 0-1 site	146 acres 0-1 site	360 acres ² 1 site
Community Parks +15-75 acre park (3 Ac/1000)	60 acres 1-2 sites	66 acres 1-2 sites	73 acres 1-2 sites	81 acres 1-2 sites	88 acres 1-2 sites	64.1 acres ³ 3 sites
Neighborhood Parks 5-15 acre park (2 Ac/1000)	40 acres 3-4 sites	44 acres 3-4 sites	49 acres 4-5 sites	54 acres 4-5 sites	59 acres 5-6 sites	23.6 acres ⁴ 4 sites
Mini Parks/Tot Lots 1 acre park (.25 Ac/1000)	5.0 acres 5 sites	5.5 acres 6 sites	6.1 acres 6 sites	6.7 acres 7 sites	7.3 acres 7 sites	0 acres ⁵ 0 sites
Greenway/Linear Parks & Special Use (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A
Open Space (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	0 acres 0 sites
<p>* The acreage shown for Regional Parks and District Parks denotes Asheville's planning area share for these types of parks whether provided by the city, another municipality, state or other governmental body</p> <p>¹ Regional Parks = Blue Ridge Parkway is within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>² District Parks = Lake Julian Park (360.0) is within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>³ Community Parks = Ray L. Kisiah Park (37.1), Shiloh Park (7.0), Skyland Recreation Center Parkland (20.0)</p> <p>⁴ Neighborhood Parks = T.C. Roberson High School (4.4), Valley Springs Middle School (9.3), William W. Estes Elementary (3.2), Glen Arden Elementary (6.7)</p> <p>⁵ No mini-parks/tot lots are within the district</p> <p>⁶ No linear or special use parks are within the district</p> <p>⁷ No open space is within the district</p> <p>•Rec. Ctrs. (2 sites) = Shiloh Ctr, Skyland Recreation Ctr</p>						

PARK TYPE	Table 4-2.3 EAST DISTRICT Year/Population and Requirements					
	1996 (15,419)	2000 (15,853)	2005 (16,375)	2010 (16,923)	2015 (17,488)	Existing
Regional Parks* +1000 acre park (10 Ac/1000)	154 acres N/A	159 acres N/A	164 acres N/A	169 acres N/A	175 acres N/A	+ 1,000 acres ¹ 1 site
District Parks* 76-400 acre park (5 Ac/1000)	77 acres 0-1 site	79 acres 0-1 site	82 acres 0-1 site	85 acres 0-1 site	87 acres 0-1 site	77.5 acres ² 1 site
Community Parks +15-75 acre park (3 Ac/1000)	46 acres 1-2 sites	48 acres 1-2 sites	49 acres 1-2 sites	51 acres 1-2 sites	52 acres 1-2 sites	7.7 acres ³ 1 site
Neighborhood Parks 5-15 acre park (2 Ac/1000)	31 acres 2-3 sites	32 acres 2-3 sites	33 acres 2-3 sites	34 acres 2-3 sites	35 acres 2-3 sites	20.3 acres ⁴ 5 sites
Mini Parks/Tot Lots 1 acre park (.25 Ac/1000)	3.9 acres 4 sites	4.0 acres 4 sites	4.1 acres 4 sites	4.2 acres 4 sites	4.4 acres 4 sites	3 acres ⁵ 2 sites
Greenway/Linear Parks & Special Use (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	160.8 acres ⁵ 3 sites
Open Space (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	6.2 acres 1 site
<p>* The acreage shown for Regional Parks and District Parks denotes Asheville's planning area share for these types of parks whether provided by the city, another municipality, state or other governmental body</p> <p>¹ Regional Parks = Blue Ridge Parkway is within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>² District Parks = Recreation Park (77.5) is within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>³ Community Parks = Murphy-Oakley Park (7.7)</p> <p>⁴ Neighborhood Parks = East Asheville Center Parkland (3.0), Charlie Bullman Park (6.0), Charles C. Bell Elementary (3.8), Haw Creek Elementary (4.5), Oakley Elementary (3.0)</p> <p>⁵ Mini-Parks/Tot Lots = Ann Patton Joyce Park (2.0), Asheville Terrace (1.0)</p> <p>⁶ Linear or Special Use Parks = Buncomb County Golf Course (126.0), WNC Nature Center (30.0), Folk Art Center (4.8)</p> <p>⁷ Open Space = Haw Creek Park (6.2)</p> <p>•Rec. Ctrs. (2 sites) = East Asheville, Murphy-Oakley</p>						

PARK TYPE	Table 4-2.4 WEST DISTRICT Year/Population and Requirements					
	1996 (34,251)	2000 (33,727)	2005 (33,221)	2010 (32,723)	2015 (32,232)	Existing
Regional Parks* +1000 acre park (10 Ac/1000)	343 acres N/A	337 acres N/A	332 acres N/A	327 acres N/A	322 acres N/A	Over 10,000 ¹ 2 sites
District Parks* 76-400 acre park (5 Ac/1000)	171 acres 0-1 site	169 acres 0-1 site	166 acres 0-1 site	164 acres 0-1 site	161 acres 0-1 site	0 acres ² 0 site
Community Parks +15-75 acre park (3 Ac/1000)	103 acres 2-3 sites	101 acres 2-3 sites	100 acres 2-3 sites	98 acres 2-3 sites	97 acres 2-3 sites	9 acres ³ 1 sites
Neighborhood Parks 5-15 acre park (2 Ac/1000)	69 acres 6-7 sites	67 acres 6-7 sites	66 acres 6-7 sites	65 acres 6-7 sites	64 acres 6-7 sites	50.7 acres ⁴ 9 sites
Mini Parks/Tot Lots 1 acre park (.25 Ac/1000)	8.6 acres 8-9 sites	8.4 acres 8 sites	8.3 acres 8 sites	8.2 acres 8 sites	8.1 acres 8 sites	6.5 acres ⁵ 5 sites
Greenway/Linear Parks & Special Use (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	+/- 521 acres 7 sites
Open Space (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	+/- 188.5 acres 2 sites
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The acreage shown for Regional Parks and District Parks denotes Asheville's planning area share for this types of parks whether provided by the city, another municipality, state or other governmental body <p>¹ Regional Parks = Blue Ridge Parkway and Pisgah National Forest are within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>² No district parks are within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>³ Community Parks = Enka Middle School (9.0)</p> <p>⁴ Neighborhood Parks = Roger Farmer Mem. Park (11.0), Malvern Hills Pool/Park (8.4), West Asheville Park (8.6), Hall Fletcher Elementary (3.4), Vance Elementary (4.0), Avery Elementary (3.0), Emma Elementary (3.5), Johnston Elementary (3.8), Sand Hill-Venable Elementary (5.0)</p> <p>⁵ Mini-Parks = Burton Street Center Parkland (2.3), West Asheville Center Parkland (1.2), Deaverview Apt's (1.0), Pisgah View Apt's (1.0), Woodbridge Apt's (1.0)</p> <p>⁶ Linear or Special Use Parks = French Broad River Park (14.0), Bent Creek River Park (1.0), Corcoran Paige Park (1.0), Glen Bridge Park (1.0), Hominy Valley River Park (1.0), Sandy Bottoms Park (3.0), WNC Arboretum (+/- 500.0)</p> <p>⁷ Open Space = Amboy Road River Park (6.5), Richmond Hill Park (182.0)</p> <p>•Rec. Ctrs. (2 sites) = Burton Street, West Asheville</p>						

PARK TYPE	Table 4-2.5 CENTRAL DISTRICT Year/Population and Requirements					
	1996 (13,323)	2000 (13,008)	2005 (12,599)	2010 (12,201)	2015 (11,817)	Existing
Regional Parks* +1000 acre park (10 Ac/1000)	133 acres N/A	130 acres N/A	126 acres N/A	122 acres N/A	118 acres N/A	N/A ¹ N/A
District Parks* 76-400 acre park (5 Ac/1000)	67 acres 0-1 site	65 acres 0-1 site	63 acres 0-1 site	61 acres 0-1 site	59 acres 0-1 site	0 acres ² 0 site
Community Parks +15-75acre park (3 Ac/1000)	40 acres 1 sites	39 acres 1 sites	38 acres 1 sites	37 acres 1 sites	35 acres 1 sites	58.5 acres ³ 3 sites
Neighborhood Parks 5-15 acre park (2 Ac/1000)	27 acres 2-3 sites	26 acres 2-3 sites	25 acres 2-3 sites	24 acres 2-3 sites	24 acres 2-3 sites	36.2 acres ⁴ 9 sites
Mini Parks/Tot Lots 1 acre park (.25 Ac/1000)	3.3 acres 3 sites	3.3 acres 3 sites	3.1 acres 3 sites	3.1 acres 3 sites	3.0 acres 3 sites	20.5 acres ⁵ 14 sites
Linear or Special Use Parks (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	135 acres 8 sites
Open Space (no std.)	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	16.9 acres 6 sites
<p>* The acreage shown for Regional Parks and District Parks denotes Asheville's planning area share for these types of parks whether provided by the city, another municipality, state or other governmental body</p> <p>¹ No regional parks are within the district. (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>² No district parks are within the district (parks located outside the district may provide service)</p> <p>³ Community Parks = Livingston Street Park (32.0), Montford Complex (14.0), Aston Park (12.5)</p> <p>⁴ Neighborhood Parks = Kenilworth Park (3.0), Martin Luther King, Jr. Park (3.4), Montford Park (4.1), Mountainside Park (3.0), Walton Street Park (4.8), Asheville High School (2.5), Asheville Middle School (8.0), Dickson Elementary (4.0), Randolph Elementary (3.4)</p> <p>⁵ Mini Parks/Tot Lots = W.C. Reid Center Parkland (3.5), Stephens-Lee Center Parkland (3.3), Lakewood Park (0.3), Magnolia Park (0.9), Meadow Park (0.75), City/County Plaza (4.7), Pack Square (1.0), Pritchard Park (0.3), Thomas Wolfe Plaza (0.3), Hillcrest Apt.'s (1.0), Klondyke Apt.'s (1.0), Erskin-Walton Apt.'s (0.5), Mountainside Apt.'s (1.0), Lee Walker Apt.'s (1.0)</p> <p>⁶ Linear or Special Use Parks = Seven Springs Park (5.0), Jean Webb Park (6.6), A-B Technical College (5.0), Memorial Stadium (29.0), Riverside Cemetery (87.0), Thomas Wolfe House, McCormick Field/Stadium, Park Maintenance (2.4)</p> <p>⁷ Open Space = Forest Park (0.5), White Pine Park (0.5), Choctaw Street Park (6.5), Hummingbird Park (2.0), Murray Hill Park (7.0), Pearson Bridge River Park (0.4)</p> <p>•Rec. Ctrs. (5 sites) = Montford Ctr., W.C. Reid Ctr, Stephens-Lee Ctr, Senior Opportunity Ctr, Harvest House</p>						

Table 4-3
City of Asheville Standards for Public Facilities

Facility	National Standard/ 1000 pop.	State Standard/ 1000 pop.	Asheville Standard/ 1000 pop.
Play Fields			
Adult Baseball	1/20,000	1/15,000	1/20,000
Baseball/Softball	N/A	N/A	1/5,000
Football	1/10,000	1/10,000	1/20,000
Soccer	1/10,000	1/10,000	1/5,000
Courts			
Basketball	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/ 2,000
Tennis	1/2,000	1/2,000	1/2,000
Volleyball	1/5,000	1/5,000	1/3,000
Racquetball	1/10,000	N/A	1/10,000
Shuffleboard	1/ 2,000	N/A	1/ 2,000
Horseshoe	1/ 2,000	N/A	1/ 2,000
Outdoor Areas			
Picnic Tables	1/125	N/A	1/125
Picnic Shelters	1/ 2000	N/A	1/ 2,000
Playground Activities	N/A	1/1,000	1/1,000
Trails			
- Hiking/Nature	1/region	.4 mile/1,000	1 mile/4,000
- Fitness/Jogging	1/region	.2 mile/1,000	1 mile/5,000
Tracks	1/ 20,000	1/ 20,000	1/ 20,000
Archery/Shooting Area	1/50,000	1/50,000	1/50,000
Ice Skating	1/100,000	N/A	1/100,000
Amphitheater	1/ 20,000	N/A	1/20,000
Specialized			
Recreation Center w/gym	1/25,000	N/A	1/25,000
Recreation Center w/o gym	1/10,000	N/A	1/10,000
Swimming Pool	1/20,000	1/20,000	1/ 20,000
Competition Pool	1/75,000	N/A	1/75,000
Gymnasiums	1/ 20,000	N/A	1/ 20,000
Auditoriums	1/ 20,000	N/A	1/ 20,000
Golf Course	1/25,000	1/25,000	1/25,000
Bicycling	1 mile/2,000	1 mile/1,000	1 mile/2,000
Canoeing			
- Stream Mileage	N/A	.2 mile/1,000	.2 mile/1,000
- Access points	N/A	1/10 miles	1/10 miles

Table 4-4
City of Asheville Public Recreation Facilities Needs Analysis

Year Population	1996 (98,202)	2000 (100,382)	2005 (103,098)	2010 (106,155)	2015 (109,417)	Existing
Facility Fields						
Adult Baseball	5	5	5	5	5	6 ¹
Baseball/Softball	20	20	21	21	22	49 ²
Football	7	7	7	7	7	11
Soccer	20	20	21	21	22	17
Courts						
Basketball	20	20	21	21	22	50
Tennis	49	50	52	53	55	56
Volleyball	20	20	21	21	22	6
Racquetball	10	10	10	11	11	4
Shuffleboard	20	20	21	21	22	2
Horseshoe	20	20	21	21	22	9
Outdoor Areas						
Picnic Tables	785	803	835	849	875	316
Picnic Shelters	49	50	51	51	53	28
Playground Areas	98	100	103	106	109	52
Trails						
- Hiking/Nature	24 mi.	25 mi.	26 mi.	27 mi.	27 mi.	47 mi.
- Fitness/Jogging	20 mi.	20 mi.	21 mi.	21 mi.	22 mi.	1 mi.
Tracks	5	5	5	5	5	7
Archery/Shooting Area	2	2	2	2	2	0
Ice skating	1	1	1	1	1	0
Amphitheater	5	5	5	5	5	3
Specialized						
Rec. Center w/gym	4	4	4	4	4	5
Rec. Center w/o gym.	10	10	10	11	11	8
Swimming Pool	5	5	5	5	5	4
Competition Pool	1	1	1	1	1	2
Gymnasiums	5	5	5	5	5	26 ³
Auditoriums	5	5	5	5	5	20
Golf Course	4	4	4	4	4	1
Bicycling	49 mi.	50 mi.	51 mi.	51 mi.	53 mi.	5 mi.
Canoeing						
- Stream Miles	20 mi.	20 mi.	21 mi.	21 mi.	22 mi.	N/A
- Access Points	2	2	2	2	2	7

Recommended number of facilities to support the planning area.

¹ Includes 3 high school sites within the planning area

² Includes 27 school sites and 3 AHA sites

³ Does not include gymnasiums at recreation centers